

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. II.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 1, 1923

No. 4

The "U.F.A." Enters Upon Its Second Year

An Anniversary Message

By the President

Just a year ago the first issue of "The U.F.A." was published. A year's experience has revealed some of the difficulties in publishing a paper, especially those peculiar to the publication of an organization paper. One of the most outstanding of these difficulties is caused by the great variety of ideas among the membership as to how a paper should be conducted. Very naturally, each would like to see his own idea especially emphasized. This of course would be impossible, and the Editor has had the adventurous task of displeasing as few as possible. As was said in the first issue, the paper is "small," and it would be impossible to give sufficient space to the various ideas uppermost in the minds of different members. As a consequence, there has been some dissatisfaction and criticism, but very little "knocking." Over against this there have been some very encouraging words of approval and appreciation. Those responsible for the conduct of the paper have done the best they could, and while they appreciate the words of encouragement they have received, they have not been entirely unsympathetic with much of the criticism. In doing their best they have not done so well as they would have liked.

EDITORIAL POLICY.

As announced in the first issue, we have not tried to "deal extensively with the current news of the day." It would be impossible to do so in a semi-monthly issue. The whole editorial effort has been to make the paper educational and constructive, and constructive criticism on that basis is still invited and will be appreciated. It was also announced that we would "not spend much time keeping ourselves informed of the mistakes of others, nor in defending ourselves against destructive criticism." This principle has been consistently adhered to. During the year there has been very much written and spoken criticism of our organization, by those who think their personal interests will suffer by the continuous success of our movement. Some of this criticism has been very unfair and by no means logical. Some, of course, has been on a higher plane, while some has sunk to even lower and unspeakable depths. Very little of this criticism was dealt with in our paper, and that only of the higher order. All of our space could have been used for this purpose, and nothing accomplished.

SUCCESS IN OUR OWN HANDS.

The whole success of our movement depends entirely on our ability to build something worth while. To do this will require all of the time and energy of all of us. We have the material with which to construct just what we want, and we have a free hand to go forward with the work. If we do not go forward in the completion of the democratic citizenship structure we have undertaken, it will be our own fault. Unfair, illogical criticism is an appeal to ignorance and stupidity, based on the assumption of a very low standard of intelligence, and a lack of sincere citizenship among the

In this issue "The U.F.A." celebrates its first anniversary. The paper commenced publication on March 1st, 1922. The first article written for "The U.F.A." was by President Wood, and was published on the front page. The President outlined the general plan and policy which the organization paper would seek to follow, and the article attracted much attention and was widely read throughout the Province and elsewhere.

people. This assumption grows very largely out of the failure of our critics to realize the change that is taking place in the people themselves. If the people have not yet developed sufficient intelligence and sincerity of purpose to go forward in their constructive work, regardless of illogical, destructive criticism, they are not yet ready for the work they have undertaken.

"The U.F.A." begins its second year's work with renewed determination to hold steadfast in its constructive efforts, and to this end will make the best contribution it can, and will not be drawn away from its work to engage in a useless war of words, in replying to criticism that can do no harm.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were passed at the last Convention, suggesting improvements in the paper. One of these asked for more information in regard to world affairs; another asked for a more vigorous educational campaign in regard to the principles of our movement; and the other, that more space be devoted to educational matters regarding general economic questions. All this shows a healthy trend of thought among the membership of the organization, and is certainly very encouraging. It is regrettable that the limitations of the paper are too soon reached to deal as fully as desired with these matters, but every effort will be made in response to the suggestions.

SPIRIT OF REVIVAL MANIFEST.

In conclusion I would like to offer a few words in regard to the organization. Last year there was a reaction, and quite a falling off in membership. This reaction was not unexpected, and the reasons for it are very well understood by most of our membership. I am glad to be able to say that there are unmistakable indications from many different parts of the Province, that a healthy revival has already begun. While it would probably be too much to expect that this revival will be enthusiastically supported in every section and locality, there is no question but that it will be general in the Province as a whole, and unless some unforeseen condition arises, our organization will be in a healthier condition at the end than it was at the beginning of the year. No one acquainted with the conditions expects this revival to be sensational or spectacular, but there is reasonable hope that it will be healthy. Considerable reorganization has taken place at Central Office and every effort will be made to meet the requirements of the organization in the most economical manner. The Management of "The U.F.A." will make every effort to give better service through the paper, this year, than it did last. This, with the spirit of revival that is manifest in the organization itself, should give us a prosperous year. If we all work together, to that end, we have nothing to fear.

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EDITORIAL

Under the British Constitution, inherited by Canada, the rights of property are not adequately safeguarded. This is the astonishing discovery made by Sir Clifford Sifton, former Minister of the Interior in a Liberal administration, and one of the wealthiest men in Canada, as well as one of the most powerful forces behind the scenes in Canadian public life. Our constitution, he believes, should be so amended as to protect property against legislation passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and by the Assemblies of some of the Western Provinces.

Sir Clifford is quoted as having stated, in an address before the Westerners' Club of Montreal, that Canada should seek amendments to the constitution, "to take away from Parliament or Legislatures any powers to interfere with the inviolability of property." He intimated that the Canadian constitution had "grown old," and did not provide the protection of property rights which present conditions demand. No country, he said, could get immigrants without prosperity, and prosperity depended upon the protection of property rights. "These were guaranteed under the American constitution, and unless the Canadian constitution offered similar guarantees, capital would be shy of coming here, and the possibilities of getting the desired influx of settlers would be made that much more difficult."

That the owner of one of Canada's largest fortunes should venture publicly to propose the curtailment of the powers of the people's representatives is significant and somewhat startling. Constitutional lawyers are agreed that under the British constitution Parliament is supreme as a law-making body. The constitution itself is the embodiment of Parliamentary practice, as this has been modified in successive generations to meet the changing needs, of changing times. Subject to the limitations of the British North America Act, the Canadian constitution is in principle the same as that of Great Britain.

Up to the present time, that portion of the press through which Sir Clifford's will is expressed has never hesitated to denounce the new forms of democratic organization which are now coming into being, to meet the needs of present-day civilization, on the ground that the organization of free democratic groups is "un-British." He is the first prominent Canadian to propose so radical and subversive a departure from British traditions as the curtailment of the power of Parliament by constitutional amendment. Every other proposal for the amendment of the Canadian constitution that has hitherto been made has been in the direction of greater freedom. In other words, the objective of constitutional reform has been the removal of some of the obstacles which under the B.N.A. Act, limit the powers of the Canadian Parliament, and make it less free than the Mother of Parliaments.

The people of Canada, however, are not likely to be unduly alarmed by Sir Clifford's warning. They are not likely to be greatly influenced by his demand for a more rigid constitution, proof against the popular will. His proposal will not get very far, even though he has a powerful press at his disposal, unless the public become totally indifferent to the public interest.

The present depression is not attributable to legislation passed either by the Ontario Assembly or any other Canadian legislative body. Canada is not prosperous because agriculture is not prosperous, and this lack of prosperity is due, not to any failure of the law to protect the rights of large property holders, but in large measure to the rapid deflation in prices which has been carried out in accordance with the financial policy agreed upon in Wall Street and at Brussels, in 1920. This, and the disintegration of European life as the outcome of an unintelligent economic policy, are the essential factors in the situation.

If the people of Canada should seek any important amendment of property laws, their first demand will be the enactment of such legislation as will prevent the alienation of the people's property in their natural resources, to men who, through political activities or otherwise, have climbed to positions of power in the Dominion.

* * *

The development of democratic group organization is in harmony with the best traditions in British constitutional history. It is the glory of British institutions that these have taken no rigid form, but have been progressively adapted to the needs of each succeeding generation.

Every modification in the method of organizing citizenship and expressing the public will has been resisted by the reactionaries of one generation, and recognized, even by the conservative-minded students of the next, as an advance. King John regarded the Magna Charta as a dangerous constitutional innovation. King Charles the First believed that orderly society could not continue if Parliament were not subservient to the royal will. Even Queen Victoria privately retained the ancient belief in the divine right of rulers, though tactful statesmen were able to achieve substantial reforms during her reign.

A hundred years have passed since the organization of the people to protect their interests ceased to be illegal under British law. The right of the people to organize for economic and political purposes in a democratic way is today sacred and unassailable.

The farmers of Alberta have adopted the principle of group organization on its merits, and on its merits it will be established. But very few of its critics have publicly examined it on its merits. Most of them have preferred to attack it by appeals to prejudice, assuming a public unfamiliar with the elements of British constitutional history. The short paragraph, in which argument is replaced by innuendo, is a favorite form of attack.

* * *

It has remained for a Canadian knight to propose the most violent and subversive departure from constitutional tradition hitherto suggested by any prominent citizen of Canada.

* * *

A notable feature of "The U. F. A." during the next few months will be the series of articles on the Canadian Parliament to be contributed by Alberta Members of the House of Commons, of which announcement is made on page four. Owing to the pressure of organization matters upon available space, it has not been possible hitherto to give an adequate account of proceedings in the Legislature, but more space will be devoted to the work of the Assembly in future. An important series of articles on various aspects of agricultural co-operation will also be published during the spring and summer months. Some of these will deal with the experiences of successful co-operative marketing and trading organizations organized by U. F. A. Locals.

:o:

"I love him whose soul is lavish, who wanteth no thanks and doth not give back: for he always bestoweth, and desireth not to keep for himself. I love him who is ashamed when the dice fall in his favor, and who asketh: 'Am I a dishonest player?'"—Nietzsche's "Zarathustra."

Farmers Sound New Aggressive Note in Canadian House of Commons

Flirtation With Reaction Ended at Opening of the New Session — Farmers, Labor and Independent Groups Form Spearhead of Dynamic Forces

By William Irvine, M.P.

There are some noteworthy differences between the present session and that of last year, chief among which are the cock-sureness of the Government as compared with its former cap-in-hand attitude, and the new-born aggressiveness of the Progressives, as compared with their former gentle flirting with the Liberals, which so often occasioned a smile. The Government started out with a chip on its shoulder when the Hon. Mr. Fielding declared that the amendment and sub-amendment to the address, moved by Mr. Hoey and Mr. Shaw respectively, constituted a vote of "no confidence" in the administration.

Embodied Pre-Election Pledge.

The amendment happened to be a resolution which embodied the Liberal pre-election position on the tariff, and was moved in Parliament by Mr. Fielding himself during the regime of the Union Government, while the sub-amendment embodied the plea for economy which was made by Mr. Fielding to the House in his budget speech last session.

Obviously, then, the Government should not have been so offended at being asked to support its own proposals, and it may be said with assurance that the Progressives had no intentions other than to impress the administration with the urgent necessity of recognizing the economic position of Canada when the amendments were moved. But the Government, strengthened by the two run-about members that sat with the Progressives last year, promptly put its best foot forward, set a chip on its none-too-steady shoulder, and told the world to come on.

This display of Dutch courage may be explained by the fact that the Government feels fairly certain that no person wants an election this year. Its policy is to hold the threat of an election over the head of the House, whenever it is desired to defeat a measure that might reduce political prestige or affect the interests that, silently but effectively, control all Governments. The two additional supporters, together with threats to resign if the Cabinet does not get its own way, will likely serve as paddles to take the Government ark safely through the more or less stormy sea of another session.

New Chairman of Farmers' Group.

Mr. Robert Forke, chairman of the Progressive Committee of Leadership in the House of Commons, has won the respect of the entire group. He is an honest plowman, and he is plowing a straight furrow. His strength lies in his true democratic principles. He has a single eye to the farmers' cause, a wholesome respect for the opinion of his fellows, and is seemingly void of any political ambition beyond that of serving in the capacity in which he is now placed. Strange as it may seem the man who does not try to dominate the group though the caucus has a more united following than was apparent last year.

Under these conditions the Progressives have taken the initiative in opposition on several occasions, and the fighting has been real. The resolution which

"The U.F.A." publishes in this issue the first of an important series of articles on the work of the Canadian Parliament, to be contributed during the present session by Alberta members of the House of Commons. One of these articles will form a feature of each number of the organization newspaper during the next five or six months. William Irvine, Labor Member for East Calgary, writing in this issue, expresses the opinion that the farmers' group is justifying its name by aggressive action at the present session. The next article, by Alfred Speakman, U.F.A. Member for Red Deer, will be published on March 15th. Among other contributors will be the following, the articles being subject to possible changes in dates:

April 2nd—Joseph T. Shaw, Independent Member for West Calgary.
April 16th—Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. Member for Medicine Hat.
May 1st—G. G. Coote, U.F.A. Member for Macleod.
May 15th—E. J. Garland, U.F.A. Member for Bow River.
June 1st—D. W. Warner, U. F. A. Member for Strathcona.
June 15th—D. M. Kennedy, U.F.A. Member for West Edmonton.
July 1st—W. T. Lucas, U.F.A. Member for Victoria.
July 15th—L. H. Jelliff, U.F.A. Member for Lethbridge.

sought to change the present Parliamentary practice in such a way as to distinguish between the defeat of a Government measure and the defeat of the administration, thus freeing the individual Member of Parliament to consider each issue on its merits, and placing a greater responsibility on Parliament as a whole for legislation passed, was strongly pushed by the Progressives, and a careful reading of Hansard will show that their arguments were not refuted. The resolution was defeated because the Government party did not wish to release from their hands the useful club—an election threat—which they have already wielded as a means of securing a majority for legislation which otherwise would not pass the House.



WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

The Progressives have to their credit this session the passing of a resolution demanding the alternative vote system in single member constituencies, and were very nearly successful in obtaining proportional representation. In all matters of a progressive nature the farmers' group is now justifying the name that was chosen for it. It, and the Labor and Independent groups, constitute the spearhead of everything constructive and dynamic proposed in the House.

Unmerited Congratulations.

The Prime Minister took occasion during the debate in reply to the speech from the throne to congratulate Mr. Forke on having clearly renounced the group idea. That Mr. Forke merits such congratulation, even from the Premier's viewpoint, may be doubted. It is what men are that counts. What a man is counts for more than what he thinks he is. Nothing is more clear than that the Progressives are a class group distinctly representing the agricultural interests. Protests that they do not belong to a class must be considered as a joke, when the speeches made by Progressives in Parliament are read. Not one speech from the Progressive ranks has been made in the interests of the bankers, or the railroad magnates, or the mine owners, or the merchants, or the labor people. All speeches have blazed with the consuming fire of protest against the economic oppression of the farmers.

True, they say, "make the farmer prosperous and you will make all other people prosperous." But that is what the manufacturers say. They argue that if the manufacturing interests are protected, we shall have more workmen in the country, which will give more business, which will increase transportation, and all of which will mean home markets for the benefit of the farmers. The point is that class interest comes on the top like the cream, despite all protests to the contrary.

Stronger Than Political Platitudes.

Economic laws are thus stronger than pious wishes or outworn political platitudes. The latest fight of the Progressives on the question of patronage has been so decisive as to make it unlikely that the Government will tamper with the present commission with any view of reducing its power. The Redistribution Bill, the Banking Act and the Budget promise to be future fields of conflict, in which the Progressives will acquit themselves with credit to themselves and with benefit to Canada.

The amendments to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, to which Mr. Irvine refers, were moved on February 5th by R. A. Hoey, member for Springfield, and J. T. Shaw, member for West Calgary. Mr. Hoey's amendment, which was seconded by T. W. Caldwell, member for Victoria and Carleton, read:

"That in view of the increased burden of taxation and of the hardship which many of the people suffer from this burden, and the unrest and dissatisfaction arising therefrom,

(Continued on page 13).

The Canadian Banking System

By John W. Ward, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture

PART THREE.

The one and two dollar bills used in Canada are issued by the Dominion Government, which also issues notes in larger denominations which are mostly used by the banks as reserves and for the settlement of balances between themselves. The issue of Dominion notes is provided for by the Dominion Notes Act of 1914. Under this Act the Finance Minister is required to hold security in gold to the extent of 25 per cent. of the first \$50,000,000 of Dominion notes issued and dollar for dollar in gold for notes issued in excess of that amount. Under the Finance Act of 1914, however, the Minister of Finance is authorized to make advances to the banks by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of approved securities and against the notes so issued the Minister, instead of gold, is only required to hold the securities pledged by the banks.

This was the method adopted by the Government to provide the additional currency made necessary by the emergency of the war. It amounts in effect to the establishment of a bank of rediscount by the Government, enabling a bank which needs additional funds to deposit securities and obtain a supply of Dominion notes. In November, 1920, when inflation was at its height, the Dominion notes outstanding against securities amounted to \$173,689,025. On September 30, 1922, the amount of notes outstanding under this provision was \$112,015,745. These notes, however, do not pass into the hands of the public to any great extent. A portion of them are deposited by the banks in the Central Gold Reserves, bank notes then being issued to a corresponding amount, while the balance are held by the banks in their own vaults as part of their cash reserves.

The amount of Dominion notes in circulation on September 30, 1922, was \$234,719,768, against which the Minister held \$91,427,409 in gold. The amount of Dominion notes outstanding against deposits of approved securities at the same date was \$112,015,745, leaving \$31,276,614 of notes, which were a charge against the general assets of the Dominion and not backed by any specific security. Of the \$234,719,768 of Dominion notes outstanding, only \$27,604,443 was actually in public circulation, \$169,415,325 being in the possession of the Canadian chartered banks in Canada and elsewhere and \$37,700,000 being on deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.

How Banks Get Their Money

The funds at the disposal of the Canadian chartered banks and with which they do business come chiefly from three sources:

- 1—Capital and Reserve,
- 2—The Bank Note Issue, and
- 3—Deposits by the public.

Taking these items singly, reference to the bank statement for September 30, 1922 shows that the paid-up capital of the 17 chartered banks of Canada on that date was \$125,004,717, while the reserve funds of the banks stood at \$130,225,995. The paid-up capital has all been provided by the shareholders, while the reserve fund consists partly of premiums paid by shareholders through the purchase of new

* The first of Mr. Ward's articles on the Canadian Banking System appeared in the issue of "The U.F.A." of December 1st, 1922, and the second in the issue of December 15th. In order to provide adequate space for Convention material publication of these articles was temporarily discontinued and is resumed in this number.

stock at a price above par and partly of accumulated profits.

The bank notes in circulation on September 30, 1922, amounted to \$176,918,869. This was upwards of four million dollars more than the paid-up capital of the banks plus the amount on deposit in the Central Gold Reserves, showing that the excess circulation permitted during the crop moving season had begun to appear. The detailed figures of the bank statement show that the banks were issuing excess circulation on September 30, 1922, the total of this class of notes amounting to \$5,587,027. The circulation of the other six banks was below their free limit.

Deposits by the public provide the great bulk of the funds at the disposal of the banks. These are divided into three classes:

- 1—Deposits payable on demand, known as current accounts, on which no interest is allowed except in very special cases.
- 2—Savings deposits, which are subject to from 10 to 15 days' notice of withdrawal and on which interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum, and
- 3—Time deposits, which are repayable on a fixed date and on which 3 per cent. interest is allowed.

As a matter of practice the banks do not insist on notice being given of the withdrawal of savings deposits, in fact most of the banks permit savings depositors to use cheques to a limited extent. On September 30, 1922, total deposits in Canada amounted to \$1,648,647,585, of which \$490,185,205 was payable on demand and \$1,158,462,380 was payable after notice on a fixed day. The banks on the same date also had deposits abroad amounting to \$336,746,970.

Total liabilities of the Canadian chartered banks on September 30, 1922, excluding capital, amounted to \$2,342,980,663.

The Banks' Investments

Enquiring next as to how these funds are utilized by the banks, we find in the same bank statement the following figures:

Bank Premises	\$ 71,595,202
Coin in Canada	60,500,435
Dominion Notes in Canada	169,399,366
Deposits with the Minister of Finance for the Security of Note Circulation	6,441,430
Deposits in Central Gold Reserves	47,702,533
Government Municipal Railway and other Stocks and Securities	322,009,343
Call and Short Loans in Canada	106,982,838
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada	1,114,678,735
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada	172,037,983
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada	145,609,779
Loans to Provincial Governments	12,076,070
Loans to Municipalities and School Districts	77,280,415
Overdue Debts	7,789,347
Total Assets	2,619,444,694

The Largest Item

By far the largest item in the banks' investments, it will be seen, is current loans and discounts in Canada, these amounting to over one billion dollars. Through these loans the banks render their chief service to the community and also make the largest portion of their profits. Advances are made in a number of different ways. A considerable amount of money is loaned to finance the sale of commodities such as wheat, the bank taking the bill of lading or warehouse receipt as security. These advances permit elevator companies and other grain dealers to pay cash for the grain which they purchase and to make advances to farmers on grain shipped to be sold at a later date.

Current loans and discounts also include loans made on the security of the borrower's note.

Probably the largest part of the advances of the banks, however, are made by the discounting of commercial paper. A wholesale merchant, for example, sells goods to a retailer on which he allows 30, 60 or 90 days' credit, drawing a draft or receiving a promissory note instead of securing payment in cash. The wholesaler, however, does not find it convenient to wait for his money, so he takes the draft or note to his banker, who advances the amount due minus a small amount which constitutes the banker's profit. The banker keeps the draft or note until it is due and then collects the amount from the debtor. These transactions are called discounting and form a large part of the business of the banks.

(To be continued)

:o:

Executive Reduces Central Expenses

Delegates Will Attend Conference on Consolidation of Farmers' Debts

A meeting of the Central Executive was held in the Central Office of the United Farmers of Alberta, in Calgary, February 13th to 16th. Much of the time was occupied in consideration of plans for re-organizing the work in the Central Office, with a view to cutting down expenses. Changes finally decided upon by the Executive involve a further reduction of the staff in the Central Office and a lower scale of salaries, which it is estimated will result in a saving this year of approximately \$5,000.

Funding of Farmers' Debts

The President, Messrs. Scholefield and Bevington were appointed delegates to a conference which is being promoted by the Government of the Province to discuss proposals which have been made in reference to consolidation of farmers' debts.

A suggestion has been made by the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that a conference be held of the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with the Provincial

(Continued on page 9)

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information for Officers and Members.

TO WIPE OUT DEFICIT.

To Officers and Members:

The Central Board, at a recent meeting, instructed the Secretary to forward to all branches of the United Farmers of Alberta the appeal below for assistance in wiping off the deficit incurred under the extraordinary responsibilities which devolved upon the organization in the year 1921.

The Central Board instructed me to request that this appeal be read at your next meeting and trust that favorable action may be taken thereon to realize the object of the appeal:

The Board's Appeal

"In the year 1921, consequent upon the extraordinary activity of the Association, owing to the Provincial and Federal general elections, and the Medicine Hat by-election, a very large amount of extra service was demanded of the Central organization, with the result that the revenue in that year fell about \$10,000 short of the expenditure. Some of the ways in which this increased expenditure was incurred were, for instance, travelling expenses of members of the Executive and Central Board, who were in demand all over the Province during the time that these elections were on; the putting out of a large amount of literature dealing with the reforms advocated by the U.F.A. In the case of the Provincial election, all the literature which could be used in support of U.F.A. candidates had to be created, in accordance with the Provincial platform, drawn up by the committee appointed for this purpose by the previous Convention. While some of the literature used in the Federal election was supplied by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, much of it had to be prepared in the Central Office of the U.F.A. on account of the difference in the method of taking political action between Alberta and some of the other Provinces.

"Notwithstanding the decline in membership experienced in 1922, and the greatly decreased revenue, the Association's expenditures for that year did not exceed the revenue. Practically nothing, however, was available towards the deficit incurred in the previous year.

"Realizing that this deficit is a serious handicap on the Association's efforts, the Annual Convention in January last unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the extraordinary effort put forward by this organization in the year 1921 created a financial deficit, which still exists and seriously hinders our work; and

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Convention that this handicap should be removed at the earliest possible date; and

Whereas, the ordinary income of the Central Office from membership fees will not more than meet necessary current expenditure; and

Whereas, it is believed that more than enough funds to liquidate the debt are lying unused in the treasuries of the Local Unions of the U.F.A. and kindred organizations.

Therefore be it resolved that a special appeal be made to all Local Unions of the Association and the U.F.W.A. and Juniors, to all District or Constituency Associations, to contribute generously from their funds and to invite donations from their members to forthwith wipe out this obligation incurred for their benefit;

And be it further resolved that life members and members at large be directly appealed to by the Central Office to the same end.

"The resolution is self-explanatory. It invites contributions from Locals of the

U.F.A., the U.F.W.A., and the Junior branches, and the District or Constituency Associations, Federal or Provincial, towards the wiping out of this 1921 deficit. A start was made at the Annual Convention, when a collection was taken and amounted to \$272. A contribution equivalent to fifty cents per member of our 1922 membership would wipe out the deficit. Please send all contributions to Central Office, clearly marked, '1921 Deficit Account.'"

Trusting to have your earnest co-operation in the matter, Yours fraternally,

H. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Provincial Secretary.

UNIVERSITY WEEK FOR FARM YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta has announced that they are prepared to arrange for University Week for Farm Young People in June of this year, as in previous years. The definite date will be announced later. University Week for Farm Young People is a conference of farm boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 25 at the Provincial University. Lectures on Citizenship, on various phases of the Science of Agriculture, such as field husbandry, stock judging, farm mechanics, history of agriculture, etc., will be given, and there will be organized sports, and visits to places of interest, such as Government House and the Parliament Buildings.

A feature of the Conference will be the annual Business Session of the Junior U.F.A. Each Junior Local should have a representative at this meeting. Reports from last year's officers, election of new officers, and all business pertaining to the Junior Branch is taken up at this time.

The young people are under the most careful supervision throughout the week. They are met at the station on their arrival and the girls are entrusted to the care of chaperones especially trained in this work, while the boys are under the direction of equally efficient leadership. The delegates are housed in the University dormitories and their meals are served in the University dining room. Lectures take place in Convocation Hall. The cost of room and board is \$10.50.

General Arrangements.

The following plan has been adopted to assist the young people to attend the Conference:

1. Every Local is asked to contribute at least \$5.00 to the Junior Conference fund, whether it is sending delegates or not.

2. Every Local sending delegates will be required to contribute not less than \$5.00 per delegate.

3. If the Junior Conference fund is sufficient, the railway fares of all delegates will be paid out of the fund. If the fund is insufficient to pay the total railway fare, the amount subscribed will be pro-rated among all the delegates. Supposing the total railway fare of all the delegates amounted to \$1,200 and the contribution to the Conference fund yielded \$900, this would enable every delegate to receive from the fund 75 per cent. of the railway fare paid.

4. All delegates will pay their own board bill at the University.

Names of all young people who wish to attend the Conference should be sent to Central Office as soon as possible. All members of Junior U.F.A. Locals, Junior members of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, and sons and daughters of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in good standing are eligible. Only these will receive assistance from the Junior Conference fund subscribed by U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals. Send in your subscription and list of delegates now. Address Junior Conference Fund, U.F.A. Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary. On receipt of your contribution to the fund and the names of your delegates, we will send you a certificate which, when properly filled in, signed by the President and Secretary of your Local, and presented to the registrar at the University, will entitle your delegate to his or her share in the Junior Conference Fund.

Signed: H. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Secretary U.F.A.

J. B. KIDD,
Secretary U.F.W.A. and
Junior Branch Secretary.

U. F. A. SONGS

Many Locals have proved the advantage of devoting a few minutes of every meeting to community singing. For this purpose the U. F. A. songs, "The Farmers' Movement," and "Equal Rights for All," by H. W. Gothard, are splendid. Copies of the first song, with music, may be secured from Central Office for 25 cents, and of the latter for 15 cents.

"LET WEST EDMONTON LEAD."

To the Farmers of West Edmonton:

We want every farmer in West Edmonton to become a fully fledged member of the U.F.A. for 1923. We want him a member of his Local, of the Central Association, of his Provincial Association, of our West Edmonton Federal Association.

We are aiming to get at least 2,000 fully paid up members in March. Each Local has been asked to put on a membership drive from March 5th to 10th. It is hoped that each Local will organize a committee for the purpose of visiting every farmer in their district who has not joined or promised to join for 1923.

If you have not already joined for this year you can save your secretary and committeemen trouble by turning up at the first meeting of your nearest Local, in March, and joining up for 1923. If it is not convenient to pay the dues now, go to the meeting anyhow, and promise to pay before the end of the year.

It should not be too much to expect to get 2,000 paid-up members in West Edmonton during the month of March, and at least 2,000 further promises to pay some time during the year. If every farmer will, we can finish the year with not less than 4,000 members in good standing.

The eyes of the enemy are upon us; he is already gloating over the fact of our decreased membership for 1922; he would be overjoyed if we had a further decrease in 1923. Should that happen, the strength of our U.F.A. representatives at Ottawa

would be greatly weakened. Let us show the enemy that the 1922 decrease was only an accident by increasing our 1923 total above that of 1921. We can if we will. It is up to each individual. If you have not already joined, then join up now; if you have joined, go out and get the farmer who has not. Let West Edmonton lead the way.

NORMAN P. FINNEMORE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PROGRAM OF WORK AND PLAY

A committee appointed by Broadview Local to canvass the farm homes of the district, found that very few were not already members of the U.F.A.

During the summer months meetings of the U. F. A., U. F. W. A. and Junior Locals, were held, separately, at the schoolhouse on alternate Saturday afternoons. After the meetings there were sports of various kinds, followed by supper. A tennis court was built, the Juniors had a baseball outfit, and there were football games and races. There was an average attendance of about 100 at each of these Saturday half-holiday picnics.

In the fall the directors arranged a program for the winter meetings. At a recent meeting the subject for discussion was "Co-operative Buying and Selling." Papers were given by members of the U.F.W.A., U.F.A. and Junior Locals, followed by a general discussion.

Through the Local, also, an attempt is being made to change methods of farming in the district. "We have been trying," writes the Secretary, "to make wheat provide us a home and a living, and of course found this method as hard as trying to lift oneself by a single pulley; so this year we are undertaking a better method of making a living, trying to get every family to raise its own requirements of milk, butter, beef, pork, eggs, and small fruits."

The letter continues: "We all realize the difficulties of producing food for people perhaps thousands of miles away, who likely produce all kinds of things that would make our lives more pleasant, if the barriers of trade that hinder both parties from being prosperous could be torn down. I think we should drive all our force to better marketing and freer trade; then we will have some money to deposit in a Provincial Bank."

Debating League for Acadia Riding.

During the week of the Annual Convention, an important step in the development of co-operation between the Locals was taken at an informal meeting of delegates from the Provincial Constituency of Acadia. These delegates, to the number of 40, assembled in the Plaza, Calgary, on the opening night of the Convention, when arrangements were made to overcome the handicap which a lack of funds has imposed. E. R. Briggs of Lanfine, President of the Constituency Association, was in the chair.

Among other plans adopted was the creation of a debating league.

For the purposes of organization the constituency of Acadia is divided into four divisions. At the meeting in the Plaza it was decided to divide each division into sub-divisions, in charge of volunteer workers. The duty of the sub-

(Continued on page 11).

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The U.F.W.A. and Juniors

Two years ago the Minister of Education, after hearing the pleas of various organizations that the school curriculum be revised, invited various prominent organizations of the Provinces to appoint representatives to serve on a committee, whose duty it would be to recommend suitable revisions. The representative of the U.F.A. was Mr. P. Baker of Ponoka, and of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Paradise Valley. After the death of Mr. Baker, Mrs. Gunn was asked to represent the U.F.A. also on this committee.

Revision of the Public School curriculum was completed in 1922. A full report of the Committee's work in this respect will be found in the 1921 Year Book of the U.F.A.

Plan Proves Satisfactory

The committee plan proved so satisfactory that the same committee was retained to bring in suggestions on the revision of the High School curriculum. At the Annual Convention Mrs. Gunn pointed out that her report must of necessity be an interim report, since the work of the committee is not yet completed.

Mrs. Gunn's report included the following summary of suggestions received by the committee:

"1. That the number of subjects to be taken by any one pupil in any school year should be materially reduced, to allow for more intensive work in each.

"2. That the program of studies of Grades IX and X be fairly rigid, with an increasing number of options in each year.

"3. That there should be sufficient uniformity in the work taken by all students in the first two grades of the Secondary School to allow a pupil to change his vocational or cultural training at any time during his high school course, without a great loss of time.

"4. There was direct disagreement in the recommendations as regards Provincial examinations. One group urged them strongly; the other condemned them with equal vigor.

"5. There was comparative unanimity upon the suggestion that the following courses be obligatory on all: English to be carried on during the whole secondary school course; Physical education including Physiology and Hygiene to be given in every year; History to be retained as obligatory or optional in all grades, but its content to be modified. Provision should be made for the teaching of Industrial History, Civics, the Development of Social Institutions and Economics.

"6. That the length of the course of high school graduation, matriculation, Normal entrance and University matriculation should be extended to four years, was recommended by two organizations.

"7. That the present system of recommending certain pupils be abandoned, and that the Department of Education should institute Provincial Examinations in all subjects, was the feeling of the teachers' organizations."

Principles Recommended

Mrs. Gunn stated that as a result of this analysis certain principles were adopted as a basis for carrying out the revision of the course. Some of the outstanding principles adopted were:

"The new course must be more flexible; that is, more readily adaptable to the varying needs of pupils living under widely different conditions and to the limitations imposed by circumstances on boards charged with the responsibility of providing these courses. This flexibility should meet the needs of the boy who has a bent for agriculture, or mining, or commerce, as well as the one who wishes to enter a profession. It should result in greater freedom of choice for the local authorities to take into consideration the qualifications of the teaching staff and the ability of the board to provide variety in courses. It should provide an attractive program of study for every boy and girl with the capacity for advance work for at least three years, and so delay the choice of a vocation until the full age of sixteen years has been reached.

"The number of subjects to be taken concurrently in the course as at present is excessive. It is believed that better results would be obtained by decreasing these, and by making a more intensive study of each.

Yearly Examinations

"The Committee strongly endorses the suggestion that Provincial Departmental examinations be held every year in all subjects. It is believed that this provides the best guarantee that the desired standard is being maintained. All applicants must be admitted to these examinations, whether they have been trained in the regular day schools or not.

"There should be a minimum total number of 'units' to be taken by a student before he shall be considered to have completed the secondary school course. A 'unit' shall be considered as the amount of material the average pupil can acquire efficiently in from 175 to 200 minutes per week during the school year. The number of units to be completed by the end of Grade XI has been tentatively fixed at twenty-one, exclusive of Physical Education. The distribution of units over the first three years of the secondary course has been fixed tentatively at six, seven and eight.

English and History are regarded as subjects of very great importance in the curriculum. English should be obligatory on all students in each of the four years. History should be obligatory for the first two years, and optional for the other two.

"Physical Education (to include Hygiene and Physiology) should be obligatory on all students in each of the four years.

"The courses should be planned in such a way that the average student may complete the requirements for Normal Entrance or Junior Matriculation in three years. Those who wish to take both might be required to spend four years."

The committee has provided for six courses as follows: Normal school courses (2nd class entrance and 1st class entrance), Matriculation courses (Junior Matriculation and Senior Matriculation), Agricultural course, Commercial course, Technical courses (three year general and matriculation to Faculty of Engineering) and a general course. In her report, Mrs. Gunn gave a list of the optional and compulsory subjects in each

of the courses, that have received the consideration of the committee.

In conclusion Mrs. Gunn remarked that further meetings would be held very soon and that it was expected by next September much of this revision would be introduced into the High Schools.

EXECUTIVE REDUCES CENTRAL EXPENSES

(Continued from page 5)

farmers' organizations in these provinces, for the purpose of dealing with present conditions in Western Canada, in the hope of finding a solution for some of the problems affecting the rural population. At the time of writing no date has been set for this conference, but it is intended that if possible the U.F.A. shall be represented.

It was decided not to send a delegate to the annual western conference of officials of the Government Employment Service, to be held in Winnipeg on March 1st and 2nd.

Following out the instructions contained in the resolution passed by the Convention, that the Executive enter into negotiations with other Provincial organizations with a view to forming an Association to be known as "The United Farmers of Canada," the Secretary was directed to communicate with other Provincial farmers' organizations in Canada, with a view to a meeting of representatives from these organizations attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in Toronto in March, it being suggested that a meeting of the delegates from the Provincial farmers' organizations be held immediately following the meeting of the Council.

Lake Grain Rates Investigation

As the Canadian Council of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of counsel to represent the interests of farmers at the Lake Grain Rates investigation, it was not considered necessary that the U.F.A. should send a representative.

The Executive authorized an appeal for funds to assist in defraying travelling expenses of U.F.A. delegates to the Junior Conference to be held in June of this year at the University of Alberta. It is hoped that Locals will respond generously to this appeal, as the success of the conference largely depends upon the assistance which can be given in defraying the travelling expenses of the farm young people attending.

The Executive decided to call the attention of the Alberta Federal Members to the question of ocean rates for transportation of cattle, with a view to seeing what can be done to bring about a reduction. The Alberta Federal Members are also asked to use their influence to have the sales tax made non-applicable in respect to books purchased for public libraries, which tax is a heavy burden on these public institutions.

As a result of a meeting of holders of C. P. R. irrigated lands, recently held in Calgary, petitions are being circulated through U.F.A. Locals in the C.P.R. Irrigation blocks, suggesting that the contracts for purchase of these lands be readjusted. The petition states that under present conditions the purchasers are becoming deeper in debt, and suggests the following terms of readjustment: The original purchase price to be cut in half; accrued interest and water rentals to be added to the principal and payment spread over a term of 36 years, with interest at 6 per cent.; all interest and water rentals being paid for 36 years, the debt to be cancelled. Petitions when signed should be forwarded to W. D. Trego, 3830 7a St. W., Calgary, who is one of the committee appointed by the Calgary meeting.

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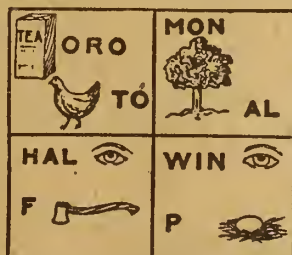
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Some Legal Disabilities of Women.

By George H. Ross, K.C.

PART ONE

An English jurist once remarked, "A married woman is a perpetual infant." He was discussing the legal disabilities of married women. An infant can not maintain an action in the English courts in his own name, nor could he recover his own earnings; neither could a married woman until recently, hence this jurist likened her to an infant.

It is more correct to say that the legal existence of the wife is suspended during marriage or merged in that of her husband. The merger was so complete that if she were wronged, he alone could recover for the wrong, or if she received a gift of horses or cattle, she could not hold them, they would immediately become his absolute property.

English jurists always contended that law was the perfection of reason, and there was good reason for wives not being recognized in law apart from their husbands. The reason was expressed by Sir Thomas Smith in these words:

"God hath given the man greater wit, better strength, better courage to compel the woman to obey by reason of force; and to woman beauty, fair countenance and sweet words to make the man obey her again for love."

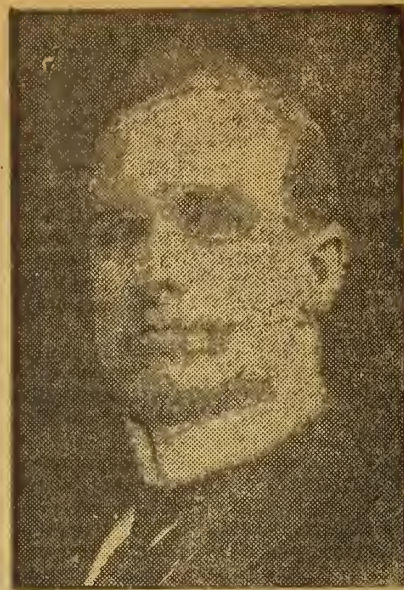
In recent years the tendency of the law is to treat the wife as having the same legal status as her husband; but there is considerable for our law makers to do yet before husband and wife will be on an equality.

I propose to deal first with the personal inequalities of the spouses, (a) in matters of divorce, (b) in the case of void marriages, and (c) alimony in the event of separation, and secondly, with property inequalities.

Divorce Law

Our Dominion Parliament should enact a federal divorce law. True enough, the marriage tie is for life, and wisely so. If marriage as a permanent institution were abandoned and substituted by temporary arrangements between the sexes, society would quickly become demoralized. Reason and religion demand that neither spouse shall desert the other, or neglect to do all that is possible to promote the happiness of the other and of the entire family. In an ideal society there would be no divorce, but since in marriage, as in other relations of life, there are those who will not do as they ought, the law should provide a remedy for matrimonial wrongs. If one becomes indebted to another for a single dollar, the court will lend its aid against the party in default. If the obligation affects the happiness of human beings in all that makes life worth while, the court should the more readily intervene.

Under our Constitution the solemnization of marriage is a matter for Provincial legislation; but after the marriage is solemnized all legislation affecting the status of the parties is vested in the Federal Parliament. Our Dominion Government has the exclusive right to legislate on matters of divorce. As the source of law differs in the different Provinces, the courts in Alberta and some other Provinces have the right to grant divorces in certain actions. In Ontario and Quebec the courts have no power to grant a divorce. The Dominion Parliament assumes the role of a divorce court for all the Provinces. It



GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.

is a very expensive Divorce Court, so expensive that only the wealthy can afford to patronize it.

The term "divorce" imports a dissolution of the marriage. In law the term "divorce" also implies a partial suspension of the marriage relation or judicial separation. We should have a comprehensive Federal enactment in Canada setting forth the grounds upon which a divorce or a judicial separation can be obtained, and providing for a rational division of the property acquired by the spouses in the event of the marriage being dissolved or in the event of judicial separation.

In Alberta the husband is entitled to a divorce if the wife commits adultery; but the wife is not entitled to a divorce unless she establishes not only adultery on the part of her husband, but also in addition to adultery, legal cruelty, or desertion for a period of two years or upwards.

Again, if an Alberta wife commit adultery she may be turned out of the home; she must leave all the joint earnings for the husband; he is not obliged to do anything for her, and the husband may divorce her, but a husband may commit adultery with impunity; she may leave the home, but she must also leave the joint earnings behind her; in such a case the husband is not obliged to provide in any way for his wife, because she deserted him without reasonable cause. She is not even entitled to a divorce.

Status in Canada and United States

Again, under existing law, a woman may be a wife in the United States, and when she comes to Canada be a bigamist or concubine. It happens in this way: It is a principle of law recognized in all civilized countries that the power to dissolve marriage is vested exclusively in the country of the domicile or home of the parties at the time of the suit. After marriage the domicile of the husband becomes the domicile of the wife, and in Canada she cannot acquire a separate domicile for herself, even though her husband deserts her and goes into another country and there lives in adultery; but

in most of the states if a husband and wife separate and live apart, a wife may acquire a domicile separate from her husband for purposes of divorce, and there obtain a divorce which is valid throughout most of the states, but of no validity in Canada. If such a woman afterwards married, the marriage would be valid in nearly all the states, but if she afterwards came to Canada she could be sent to jail as a bigamist.

To illustrate: A. of Ontario, married a Chicago lady. They went to Chicago to reside. He shortly afterwards deserted her. She obtained a divorce in Chicago for a good cause and afterwards married B and went to Canada to live, where they lived together for six years. By his extreme cruelty he drove her out of the home. She sued for alimony. He successfully defended the action on the following grounds: Husband No. 1 was not domiciled in Illinois when she divorced him, so that although the divorce was good in the States it was of no validity in Canada, and her marriage with Husband No. 2, though valid in the States, was of no validity in Canada. Consequently, she learned, to her surprise, that she was a married woman in the United States but a bigamist or concubine in Canada. She also learned, to her surprise, that her three young children by her second husband, though all legitimate in the United States, were illegitimate in Canada.

These are a few only of the many evidences of sex inequality. Either spouse should be entitled to have the marriage tie dissolved for adultery on the part of the other. Either spouse should be entitled to judicial separation, either for adultery or for such improper conduct as renders cohabitation wholly intolerable or inconsistent with the happiness or safety of the other. A wife should have the right to acquire a matrimonial domicile for divorce purposes apart from her husband after separating from him for cause.

(To be continued)

DEBATING LEAGUE FOR ACADIA RIDING.

(Continued from page 7).

committees will be to arouse interest in the work of the U.F.A. in their own neighborhoods, and to establish definite relations between the various Locals by the arrangement of rallies. In view of the fact that some Locals were unable, through lack of funds, to send delegates to the Convention, it is proposed that these Locals shall have the advantage of receiving a report on the Convention from delegates of other Locals, and it will be the duty of the sub-committees to make the necessary arrangements.

A committee of the debating league for each division was formed, and a penant will be awarded for the winners in each division. The divisional winners will then compete for a Provincial Constituency trophy. J. Cameron and R. N. Mangles were appointed a committee to arrange the debates.

During the meeting short addresses were given by Robert Gardiner, M.P. and Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., and H. C. McDaniel took part in the proceedings.

"Civilization is being visibly wrecked by educated men. When any subject of knowledge becomes what is called a teaching subject, it is taught, not that the student may know it, but that he may make his living by teaching it to somebody else who has the same object in view. After two generations it loses all touch with life, and the so-called learning of the professors becomes spuriously different from the learning of the practitioners."—Bernard Shaw

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Telephone M3626

FARMERS CAN HELP COLONIZATION

IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMMIGRATION CAMPAIGN BEING CARRIED ON OVERSEAS

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS INDUSTRIAL AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FROM FARMERS PREPARED TO ENGAGE FARM HELP (MALE OR FEMALE) FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR AT RATES OF WAGES CURRENT AT TIME OF ENGAGEMENT.

Farmers are to make application on a form that may be obtained from C. N. R. Station Agents. C. N. R. representatives overseas will endeavor to secure the class of help required in Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden. The Governments of these countries stand ready to assist this class of their people to emigrate to Canada, but feel that they should be assured of employment for at least one year in order to gain sufficient Canadian farming experience to fit them for going on farms of their own. Farmers who are able to do so, can thus assist in colonization work by engaging help by the year. There will be no charge to the farmer for our service, nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance for the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, includes: the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

APPLICATION FORMS FROM LOCAL STATION AGENT

**R. C. W. LETT, General Agent
EDMONTON, ALTA.**

**JOHN WARDROP, General Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Canadian National Railways

INDUSTRIAL AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

YOU WILL SURELY PLAN FOR A GOOD GARDEN THIS YEAR!

NOTHING better than Fresh Vegetables from your own garden, and they're a wonderful help in reducing house expenses.

SOME FLOWERS TOO FOR THEIR BEAUTY AND CHARM

Steele, Briggs Seeds are selected for Western Canada from the finest strains produced by the world's best growers, and tested and re-selected on our own Trial Grounds.

YOU MAY ALSO WANT TO GROW SOME SPECIAL FIELD CROPS

We are equipped with good recleaning machinery and know by experience how to operate it. When you compare prices remember that the extra cost for seed cleaned our way is a good investment. You are not paying freight on light, rough and weedy stuff—instead, you are getting solid seed to produce a uniform crop.

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1923 is our 50th Anniversary—We have opened up at Regina, complete in all Departments.

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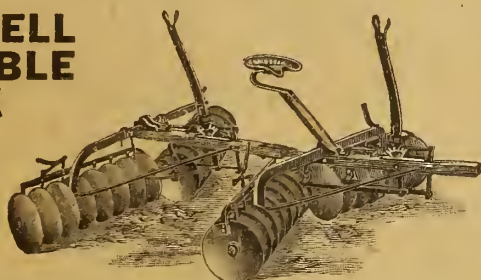
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ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED BULLS

EDMONTON, APRIL 10-11

Entries Close March 5th.

EDMONTON SPRING LIVE STOCK SHOW

APRIL 9-14

Including Horses, Children's Competitions, Fat Stock Classes and Federal Government Specials for Fat Stock. ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 26. Regulations and Prize Lists now out, also Entry Forms. If you fail to receive yours, write for copy.

W. J. STARK, Manager.
504 Civic Block, Edmonton.

Would Merge Board Into Voluntary Pool

Correspondence Between the U. F. A. and Premier Bracken on the Subject of Wheat Board Legislation

"The Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta is in favor of an immediate Wheat Board and is also in favor of this Wheat Board being merged into a voluntary pool just as quickly as it can safely be done. This Executive will do all in its power looking to that end, and we believe that this expresses the sentiment of this organization as a whole."

On instructions of the Executive Committee, H. Higginbotham, Provincial secretary, sent the above answer to Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, on February 19th, in reply to an inquiry received from Mr. Bracken as to the willingness of the Alberta organization to work for the creation of a voluntary wheat pool, if a compulsory pool is first instituted. Mr. Bracken had signified the willingness of his Government to introduce legislation to provide for the creation of a Wheat Board, under certain conditions. The correspondence which has passed between the Premier of Manitoba and the U.F.A. on this subject, has not hitherto been published, and will doubtless be of interest to the membership.

Premier Bracken's Proposal

Writing on January 23rd, Premier Bracken said:

"As you will no doubt have noticed by the press reports I made a statement at the U.F.M. convention in Brandon ten days ago to the effect that we would introduce legislation for a Wheat Board for one year providing:

"1. That there was reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the Board.

2. That the Orders-in-Council be passed by the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Federal Cabinets in order to make their legislation effective for another year, and

"3. That the different Governments of the Prairie Provinces and the Provincial farmer organizations of each of the Prairie Provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavor to develop a purely co-operative non-profit, non-compulsory organization to handle subsequent crops.

"Since the opening of the Legislature this suggestion has been approved by the supporters of the Government, and I am writing you to say that as soon as we receive intimation from the other Governments and the farmer organizations concerned that our suggestions meet with their approval we are prepared to proceed with the legislation. Would you therefore kindly advise the attitude of your organization with regard to proviso No. 3 above."

Secretary's Reply

Replying to this letter Mr. Higginbotham wrote on January 29th:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 23rd, quoting the three conditions upon which you undertook, on behalf of the Manitoba Government, to introduce legislation for Wheat Board for one year in the present session of the Manitoba Legislature, which suggestion, I note, has since been approved by the supporters of the Government in the Manitoba Legislature.

"The recent Annual Convention of the

United Farmers of Alberta did not make any pronouncement in regard to a Wheat Pool, but reiterated the demand for a Wheat Board. At the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in 1921 this organization expressed itself in regard to the organization of a Wheat Pool as follows:

"The United Farmers of Alberta assembled in Annual Convention hereby express dissatisfaction with the present system of marketing the grain crops of Canada:

"And further desire to express faith in the ability and willingness of the farmers' organizations of the different Provinces to create a voluntary co-operative system of marketing grain, which will remedy outstanding injustices in the existing open markets;

"Inasmuch as any venture to establish a voluntary co-operative plan of marketing the grain of Canada is so vast and entirely without precedent, this body recognizes the necessity of obtaining the fullest possible information bearing upon this proposal from all available sources, and hereby expresses its appreciation of the effort so far made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and its marketing committee, and urges that all available information should, as far as possible, be distributed as widely as possible amongst the grain growers of this country.

"Therefore, we recommend that our representatives, in conjunction with the representatives of the other Provincial organizations affiliated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, should press forward with the work of preparing the way to the final establishment of a co-operative scheme for the marketing of the wheat crop of the Dominion."

"While I have no authority other than that expressed in the above resolution, to speak officially for the attitude of the United Farmers of Alberta in regard to a Wheat Pool at the present time, I have no doubt that the United Farmers of Alberta would be glad to lend their full co-operative support for any plan which you may have in mind for the organization of a co-operative pool such as you mention. I shall be pleased to lay your letter before our Executive at their next meeting, and will be glad to get any further suggestions from you in regard to the proposed Wheat Pool."

Premier Bracken, on February 1st, wrote to the effect that he would be pleased to have further word as to the attitude of the U.F.A. after the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Executive Action

At the Executive meeting held in February the matter was fully considered, and the reply printed at the beginning of this article was sent to Premier Bracken.

FARMERS SOUND NEW AGGRESSIVE NOTE IN CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from page 4)

and in view of the desirability of adopting measures to reduce the cost of production, and effect such relief to consumers and producers as may be within the power of Parliament, the House is of the opinion that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance.

(1) Diminishing the very high cost of production, which presses so severely on the primary producers of the country at this time;

(2) Reducing the cost of living to the great masses of the common people, many of whom are being forced out of the country by the prevailing economic conditions."

Captain Shaw moved, seconded by E. J. Garland, member for Bow River, that the following words be added to the amendment:

"That this House views with alarm the substantial increases in the national debt, and urges your Excellency's advisers to exert every possible effort to economize in the expenditure and administration of government, and to lessen the burden of Federal taxation which bears so heavily on the people of Canada."

Captain Shaw's amendment was defeated by 114 votes to 74; and Mr. Hoey's by 140 votes to 54.

SERVICE

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY

Branch Offices: WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN McFARLAND,
President and Managing Director.

C. M. HALL,
Assistant Manager.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

WILL FIND

Farm Help for Western Farmers

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian Farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to utilize its widespread organization to provide such help from a number of countries.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway will now receive and arrange to fill applications for male and female farm help to be supplied from Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway, in all of which countries the Company has representatives who have farmed in and are familiar with Western Canadian conditions and who are now in touch with such men and women ready and anxious to come to Canada.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to fill such applications satisfactorily and bring the help to the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or offices listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance whatsoever towards the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, covers the following points:—the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

WINNIPEG.—T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.

WINNIPEG.—John Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C.P.R.

SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent, C.P.R.

EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent, C.P.R.

CALGARY.—M. E. Thornton, Supt. Colonization, C.P.R.

VANCOUVER.—E. J. Semmens, Trav. Industrial Agent, C.P.R.

Department of Colonization and Development
Canadian Pacific Railway

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal

Poultry! Poultry! Poultry!

Now is the time to sell your non-producing stock. Prices will reach their highest point from March 1 to April 15th. Ship your surplus stock to me. Good service is my motto.

SAM SHEININ

Public Market

Calgary

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and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book. **Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM** 3023 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

McCANNEL BROS. & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Audits Systems Investigations
Calgary - 217 Dominion Bank Bldg.
Phone M5770
Edmonton - 210 McLeod Bldg.
Phone 6279

Commons to Inquire Into Credit System

In a resolution moved by Wm. Irvine on February 26th, the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the basis, function and control of financial credit was sought. An amendment, by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, that the subject be referred to the committee on finance and banking, carried without a division. This greatly increases the scope of the inquiry into finance to be carried on this session, by providing for the investigation of fundamental questions. H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, moved that the Bank Act be subject to revision in 1924, in the light of information which may be obtained in the meantime by inquiry into the credit system. This was ruled out of order.

THE WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS

A World's Dairy Congress is to be held at Washington in the first week of October this year. The date and the general plan of the conference have been announced by Mr. H. F. Van Norman, President of the World's Dairy Congress Association, who states that scientists, health officials, government officials, social welfare workers, milk producers, manufacturers and distributors, will meet to compare notes and exchange the newer knowledge from many lands. It is expected that progress will be made in the direction of improving the quality and reducing the production and handling costs of dairy products and improving national health through their wider use. It is recognized that the dairy industry has become a world industry. What occurs in the industry in one part of the globe affects prices in every other part. The movement of surplus dairy products from Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic, and South Africa northward, are known to affect prices in Canada, the United States, and the dairy countries of Western Europe. The World's Dairy Congress movement was initiated by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the President of the United States is authorized by an Act of Congress to invite foreign representatives to attend.

SPECIAL SEED GRAIN RATES

Seed grain rates, constituting a saving of one-third of the regular tariff, are effective on the C. P. and C. N. Railways in the four western Provinces from December 1st to June 15th.

Seed grain certificates, entitling farmers to this reduced rate, can be obtained from Central Office by Local secretaries at any time, upon payment of a charge of five cents each. This charge is made to cover the cost of printing, mailing and conducting correspondence, which falls entirely upon the Central Office.

This rate is applicable only on grain actually to be used for seed by the person securing the reduced rate, and the responsibility for seeing that no one else receives the reduced rate rests with the Local secretary. Should there be any great amount of abuse of the rate, it is probable that it will be withdrawn in future.

Certificates should not be withheld from non-members, but every effort should be made to get them to join the organization by pointing out that this and other benefits secured through the U. F. A. are easily worth more than the small membership fee.

OGLIVIE COMPANY DIVIDENDS

The average yearly profits made by the Oglvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., during a period of ten years ending August 31st, 1922, was 37½ per cent; the profits in excess of dividends averaged 20½ per cent, and average dividends 17 per cent. From 8 per cent in 1915, which was then the record dividend, the dividend increased to 12 per cent in 1916. Since then the yearly dividends have been: 1917, 25 per cent; 1918, 27 per cent; 1919, 27 per cent; 1920, 22 per cent; 1921, 12 per cent; 1922, 22 per cent. A subsidiary company to handle the numerous investments of Oglvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., is to be established.

The average profits of the Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., over a period of ten years ending March 31st, 1922, were 19½ per cent.

FREE SHIPMENT OF STOCK.

The form for application for free shipment of stock and effects of farmers wishing to move from the drought area to other parts of Alberta, prepared by E. J. Fream, Drought Relief Commissioner, asks for very full information as to the farming operations of the applicant for the past eight years, liabilities, stock to be shipped, particulars of proposed new location, number of persons in applicant's family and their

ages, etc. The form provides also that shipment will only be made over one line of railway.

PRESENT DISCONTENTS

The price of the pamphlet "These Present Discontents," by Major C. H. Douglas, is 30 cents. This was announced in the January 15th issue as 15 cents.

ISSUE CO-OPERATIVE DIVIDEND

Naples Local are carrying on an egg and poultry circle. They have also a co-operative store which is making good progress, in spite of having begun on very small capital. It was able to issue a 5 1-2 per cent. patronage dividend, after providing for a reserve fund.

U. F. A. LITERATURE IN IDAHO

A request for literature descriptive of the organization, aims, and accomplishments of the U. F. A. has been received from southern Idaho, where some farmers, having heard from Alberta visitors of the work of the U. F. A., are desirous of building up a similar organization.

PROVINCIAL DEFICIT

The Provincial Government faces a deficit on the financial operations of 1922 of \$1,910,302.49, Hon. J. E. Brownlee announced in the Legislature on February 28th, in the absence of Premier Greenfield owing to ill-health. This, added to the deficit of \$2,118,209.66 for 1921 makes a total deficit for the past two years of approximately \$4,000,000.

STAND ON PROHIBITION

At the last meeting of the Big Valley Local, the members voted to endorse strongly the stand taken by the Annual Convention on the Liquor Question; and passed a resolution urging that if a vote be taken this year, it be confined strictly to the question of Prohibition or the open bar, and that the question of Government control should not enter into the vote at this time.

SEED GRAIN GUARANTEE WITHDRAWN

Government guarantee for seed grain advances has been withdrawn, Premier Greenfield announced in the Legislature recently. A very considerable proportion of the outstanding debt in respect to advances will be borne by the taxpayers of the Province, he said. Legislation will be introduced making it possible for municipal districts to pledge their credit for seed furnished to ratepayers, while the Bills of Sales Act already allows mortgages to be given to secure advances to individuals.

A HORSEHAIR FUND

A member forwards a suggestion which he thinks should be useful to Locals who are finding difficulty in raising money to meet their expenses. This member points out that horsehair has a market value at present of about 35 cents a pound, and suggests that members should cut their horses' manes and tails and hand the hair to the Local to be sold for the benefit of the Local treasury. Quite a considerable amount could be raised in this way.

Entries for the show classes, including horses, fat stock and the children's competitions, for the Edmonton Spring Live Stock Show, to be held April 9th to 14th, close on March 26th. Bull sale entries close March 5th.

"The immediate effect of reduced purchasing power is diminishing trade and increasing unemployment. If at this stage we make no further efforts to deflate, trade would soon recover, but if, whenever there are signs of trade recovery, a fresh dose of deflation is administered, we might prolong depression for an indefinite period."—Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain.

U. F. A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

APPLICATION OF PAYMENTS.

Question: I gave a cheque to a friend to cash. He presented it to a storekeeper, who deducted from it an amount he claims that I owe him. Had he a legal right to do so?

Answer: It is difficult to answer such questions as this, as there may be facts not disclosed which would make entirely different laws applicable. A person who pays money, however, has the right to appropriate it as he chooses. If a man owes different debts, say on a mortgage, promissory note, an account, etc., he has a right to apply the money to any one of these debts and the person receiving must apply the money as he is directed. Evidently the proceeds of the cheque in question were to be paid to the friend, either as payee or bearer, and the storekeeper had no right to pay the money otherwise than to the holder of the cheque.

POULTRY AND EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, high class, vigorous birds, \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00. John Tough, Islay, Alta.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from layers and winners, \$4.00 each; second to none on the farm. Apply early for choice. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta.

YOUR CHANCE TO GET ONE OF OUR real winter birds. The Buff Orpington cockerels, guaranteed the largest and best egg strain of its breed. The most beautiful birds, \$4.00 each. Oscar Hanson, Big Valley, Alta.

40 GUARANTEED CHOICE HEALTHY pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$2.00 each. Mrs. John McGintie, Tofield, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels. Fine colors; from splendid layers. Government approved. Five Dollars. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.

HEAVY LAYING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks—Better stock—Better value—White Rocks, "Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (290 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, 1611 Third St. N.W., Calgary.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF PARKS' \$55 trio from 228 egg hens. Trapnested for over 30 years. Three and five dollars. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 13. Infertile replaced free. Julius Kachel, Huxley, Alta.

MYERS' ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS are the kind that lay eggs all the time, winter or summer. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting, \$3.00 per hundred. Send for folder. O. M. Myers, 2216 26A St. West, Calgary.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK PURE-BRED yearling hens, \$1.00 each. Pullets \$1.25. Martin Thompson, Box 63, Monitor, Alta.

BETTER BABY CHICKS, SAFE HATCHING eggs. Our well known Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks, giving customers 177-190 eggs each, in nine months laying. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B. C.

YOUR CHANCE NOW! SECURE START in Newcombe's "Quality" White Wyandottes. Carefully trapnested since 1914. They lay in winter. Settings \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Baby chicks 40c each. Supply limited. Sunny Hill Poultry Farm, Onoway, Alta.

HEALTHY BRONZE GOBBLERS FROM large stock, \$5.00. Mrs. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, beauties. Sisters laid all winter; \$2.50, two for \$4.00 (pure). Mrs. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta.

CHOICE S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, \$3.00 net; bred 9 years from Medicine Hat and Calgary prize winners; satisfaction guaranteed. C. Bond, Irricana, Alta. 20-28

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES, CHOICE BREEDING. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BRED GILTS, Ames' Rival strain. April farrow, eligible registration, \$25.00. J. Barnes, Bindloss, Alta.

LIVESTOCK.

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your wants.

A FEW CHOICE YOUNG SHORTHORN bulls by imp. (Duthie bred) bull. Would exchange for bred Yorkshire gilts. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta.

It will help to say you saw it in
"The U.F.A."

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SectionWANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE
COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A.", Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, Oregon farms exchange Alberta farms. "We trade everything." Wittichen's, Ltd., Calgary.

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA in the famous Vauxhall District. Bow River Irrigation Project. 200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A specially fine tract of 5,000 acres all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40.00 to \$65.00 per acre, with full water right. One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LTD., Medicine Hat - - - Alberta

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELLING FULL BRASS BAND OF 12 instruments at slump price, \$275. Full particulars, apply B. Lees, Edgerton.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS.—SAN Francisco Fur Co. Factory and Mail Order Dept., 231 8th Ave. West; branch, 1116a 1st St. West, Calgary, Alberta. 18

RELIABLE USED FORDS—AS AUTHORIZED Calgary Ford dealers, we are in a position to offer unsurpassed values in Used Ford Cars—\$100 and up. MacIn Motors, Ltd., corner Eleventh Avenue and First St. West, Calgary.

U.F.A., LOCALS AND ASSOCIATIONS, Write me for the lowest prices possible on coal, car lots. J.G. States, Wayne, Alta.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR SHOES and rubbers from us. We sell by mail only and sell cheap, and guarantee absolute satisfaction. Send for our catalogue. Mention this paper and receive a valuable coupon. The Waterman Shoe Co., Calgary.

WANTED — 24 INCH STEEL BEAM breaker. M. Mathison, Roundhill, Alta.

CAR POTATOES FOR SALE. MAKE ME an offer f.o.b. Tompkins; also good Percheron stallion. Milton Brown, Tompkins, Sask.

NURSERY STOCK

LET US PLANT MORE TREES! WE grow hardy, acclimated Trees, Shrubs, Hedging and Fruits. Why not grow your own small fruits these hard times? We make quick delivery and guarantee satisfaction. Nurseries at Brooks, Alberta. Write Western Nursery Co., 621 Fifth Ave. W., Calgary.

SEED AND FEED.

SELLING RUBY WHEAT FROM REGISTERED seed; matures 90 days. Safer crop than oats in Northern districts. Re-cleaned, bagged, \$1.60 bushel f.o.b. Radway. Robert McAllister, Eldorado P. O., Alberta.

SELLING SUPREME. WHEAT FROM Wheeler strain; Government test No. 1; \$1.40 bu., lots 4 bu. up; cleaned and sacked. G. W. Hoiroyd, Warner, Alta.

FEED AND SEED OATS, HAY AND green feed for sale. W. H. Hunter, Olds, Alta.

KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.20, CLEANED, sacks extra. Shurmer Bros., Cairns, Alta.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED AT 10c LB. or 120 lbs. for \$11.00. Cotton sacks extra, 50c each. L. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

FOR SALE—A FEW CARS OF GOOD quality Banner, Leader and Alsatian oats. Write for samples and prices. Geo. Drew, Olds, Alta.

FOR SALE—7,000 BUSH. BANNER OATS, good quality. Price 60 cents f.o.b. Indus, Alta. L. C. Hiatt, Dalmead, Alta.

REGISTERED MARQUIS FIRST GENERA- tion, \$2.00; second, \$1.50 per bushel. Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Norman Fisher, Sedalia, Alta.

MOST NORTHERLY GROWN ALFALFA seed in North America—Grimm, Hansen's Cossack, Hansen's Yellow Flow-ered. Write for prices. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta.

HAY FOR SALE—IRRIGATED UPLAND, no old bottom, all good green feed. Car lots; \$13.50 ton. F. W. Peeacock, Maple Creek, Sask.

SEED POTATOES—TO SECURE MAXI- mum returns necessitates high class vigorous seed with years of rigid selection behind it, grown by the original producer of certified and registered potatoes in Alberta. Certified Cobblers \$1.00 bushel, also registered Cobblers, first generation. F. T. Rickett, Strathcona, R.R. 2. Phone R7216.

FOR SALE—CLEANED BROME GRASS seed, free from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound. Martin Thompson, Box 63, Monitor, Alta.

HAY FOR SALE—NO. 1 UPLAND, TIMO- thy, baled oat green-feed, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa and feed oats. We can quote you good prices. Write or wire us your order. Farmers Hay & Grain Co., Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary.

WANTED—I AM OPEN TO PURCHASE several cars each of the following—No. 1 baled oat green feed, wheat and oat straw, No. 1 prairie wool, timothy, and alfalfa hay. Quote me your lowest price. M. A. Griffin. P. O. Box 1553, Calgary, Alberta.

WANTED — SAMPLES OF OATS AND prices in carload lots. Frank R. Lewis, Secretary Nose Hill Local, Veteran, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CEDAR POSTS, SPLIT, 5 inch, 7 feet, 6 cents; round, 4 and 5 inch, 8 feet, 9-12 cents on car. A. Chard, McBride, B. C.

HEALTH

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH WEAK arches, bunions or callouses? If so, write for our catalogue. Our Arch Support has given relief to many and it does not cost any more than an ordinary shoe. Mention this paper and get a valuable coupon. The Waterman Shoe Co., Calgary.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries, 207 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

Tremendous Money-Saving Opportunities for Farmers of the West

WESTERN CANADA'S
GREATEST ALL-BRITISH
MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

NEW SPRING LINES

GENUINE BRITISH
GOVERNMENT SURPLUS
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We are proud of the fact that this is the largest mail order house in Canada exclusively handling British-made goods. We have exclusive selling rights in Canada for a number of British Government Surplus War Supplies, at prices previously unheard-of in Western Canada. We absolutely guarantee that these goods are shipped to us direct from Government stocks in England, and that they are of the highest possible Government quality. We will refund all monies promptly if there is the slightest dissatisfaction. For the Spring trade we have put into stock a large number of new lines at prices that we are convinced cannot be duplicated anywhere. We absolutely refuse to handle shoddy goods and that is the reason why our money-back guarantee goes with every purchase.



British Government
RIDING BREECHES

Most sensational values in Western Canada today. Sizes 28 to 42. State size when ordering.

Genuine English whipcord, double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, watch pocket, belt straps, laced legs, and buttons\$2.95

Genuine Bedford Cord Buckskin Strappings ...\$4.45

British Army
RIDING BREECHES

English Union Tweed, officers' pattern, with tweed strappings and side pockets only. Eminently suitable for ladies' wear\$5.45



British Army
SHIRTS

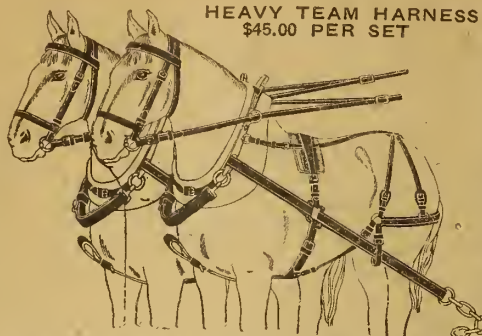
Army Shirts, natural grey flannel, double-breasted, reinforced shoulder. Extra special value. Each...\$2.50

British Officers' Shirts, Khaki flannel, detachable collars; two pockets. Ideal for farm wear. Each...\$3.00



Complete
SADDLE OUTFIT
\$12.50

Don't forget, it's a complete outfit—Genuine all-leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups, 4½ lb. all-wool saddle blanket, riding bridle with lines and bit, and military tethering rope—all for \$12.50. Sold on our money-back policy.



HEAVY TEAM HARNESS
\$45.00 PER SET

orders received after the first 500 sets are sold will be filled in rotation. Guaranteed in first-class condition. Most remarkable value ever offered to the farmers of the West. Any farmer needing team harness would be well advised to PLACE AN ORDER IMMEDIATELY.

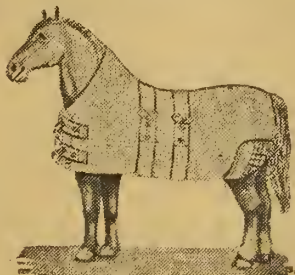
YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED
on all orders. References Canadian Bank of Commerce

British Army
LEGGINGS

All-leather leggings, spring front blocked, without seam at back. Cut from best part of hides only, and all straps sewn on by hand. Stout, good-looking and hard-wearing, and especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Guaranteed best on market. Per pair\$2.95

All-Wool British Army
SOCKS

45c per pair
Highest-grade wool, beautifully finished.

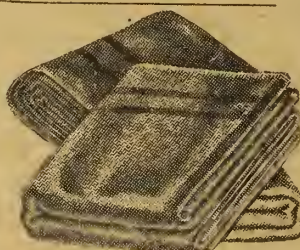


Genuine British Government
HORSE BLANKETS
\$3.25 Each

Shipped from British Government Ordnance Depot stocks. Blankets of this quality sold by retailers in the West at from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per pair. We have had offers from wholesalers to buy large quantities at same price we ask you. Unquestionably best values ever offered. Very warmly lined, two surcingles with brass eyelets.

British Government
LEATHER SURCINGLES

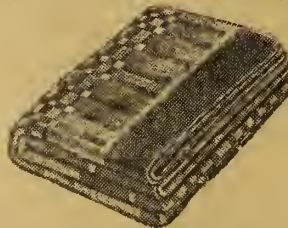
Partly worn, but in fine condition. Each50c



Genuine British Government
ARMY BLANKETS

\$1.95 each

Unapproachable values. Warm blankets away below cost. Can be used regularly in the farm home, or for scores of emergency uses. You will have to pay more than double when our present stocks are exhausted.



AUTO OR DRIVING
ROBES—\$3.95 EACH

Guaranteed all wool, beautiful woven colors; last a lifetime. Driving comfort at this low price is cheap. Size 60x80 inches.



BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-
WILLOW CALF BOOTS

Made specially for British officers, and of superior quality for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Amazing value at\$5.90



BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS

All-leather tan willow Derby boot, official British stamp on sole. Leather lined throughout, stitched soles and welts. For the farmer who prefers a fairly light boot, this is the best and hardest-wearing on the market today. Per pair\$4.90

SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD
BOOT—\$5.50 PER PAIR

Made for British Army of full Kip leather, two single solid butt soles, leather lined throughout. Ideal for hardest wear. Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; stout first all-leather sole; patent waterproof layer between soles; stout solid bend outer sole, fully damp and waterproof; and double waterproof tongue. Note stamp on sole; no others genuine.

British Government
OFFICERS' RIDING BRIDLE
With bit and reins. Part worn, but in splendid condition. Wonderful value at, each.....\$1.75

WHITE WEB SURCINGLES
Absolutely new, best British military web, leather straps and buckle; 7 feet by 3 inches. Each60c

British Army
TEAM LINES

22 feet finest leather. You cannot make a mistake at, per set
\$3.00

All remittances must be made by money orders or express orders. No cheques received unless accepted by bank. Please state railroad shipping point when sending order.

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